DOLE'S ROBUST 'NO.'

WHY HAWAII'S GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ABDICATE.

The President Transmits a Large Section of Official Correspondence to Congress-Full Text of President Dole's Refusal to Surrender the Reins of Pewer-A Vigorous Document, Trenchant in Style and Intensely Patriotic in Tone and Not Lacking in Pathes.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president to-day transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to Hawaii since his last message. The message trans-mitting additional correspondence is as follows:

"I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii. relating in any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have heretofore been transmitted to congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on Jan. 12, 1894, being the only instructions to him that have not been sent to congress. In former messages to congress
I withheld dispatches numbered three under date of Nov. 16, 1893, and also dispatches No. 70, under date of Oct. 8, 1893. Inasmuch as the contents of dispatch No. 3 are all referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and inasmuch as there seems to be no longer reason for withholding it, the same is herewith submitted. Dispatch No. 70 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper."

The last instructions to Minister Willis referred to as the only instructions not sent to congress are dated yesterday. They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the dispatch agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward the following telegram to Mr. Willis by the steamer Mariposa to-mor-

row (to-day):
"Jan. 12, 1894.—To Willis, Minister,
Honolulu: Your numbers 14 to 18, inclusive, show that you have rightly comprehended the scope of your instructions, and have as far as was in your power discharged the onerous task confided in you. The president sincerely regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the conclusion which his sense of right and duty, and a due regard for our national honor constrained him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian isuands and their deposed sovereign. While it is true that the provisional government was created to exist only until the islands were annexed to the United States, the queen finally but reluctantly surrendered to an armed force of this government, illegally quartered in Hono-lulu, and representatives of the provisional government (which realizing its impotence and anxious to get control of the queen's means of defense) assured her that if she would surrender her case would subsequently be

Considered by the United States,

the president has never claimed that such action constituted him an arbitrator in the technical sense, or authorized him to act in that caracity between the provisional government and the ex-queen You made no such claim when you acque inted that government with the president's decision. The solemn assurance given to the queen has not been referred to as authority for the president to act as arbitrator, but as a fact material to a just determination of the president's duty in the premises

"In the note which the minister of foreign affairs addressed to you on the 23d ult., it is stated in effect that even if the constitutional government was subverted by the action of the American minister, and an invasion by a military force of the United States followed, the president's authority is limited to dealing with our own unfaithful officials, and that he can take no steps looking to a correction of the wrong done. The president entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. The subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of international laws and required the president to disavow and condemn the acts of our offending officials, and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

"On the 19th ult. the president sent a special message to congress communicat-ing copies of Mr. Blount's reports and the instructions given to him and to you On the same day, answering a resolution of the house of representatives, he sen copies of all correspondence since March 4, 1889, on the political affairs and the relation of Hawaii, withholding for sufficient reasons only Mr. Stevens' No. 70, of Oct. 8, 1892, and your No. 3, of Nov. 16, 1893. The president therein announces that the conditions of restoration suggested by him to the queen, had not proved acceptable to her, and that since the instructions sent to you to insist upon these conditions, he had not learned that the queen was willing to assent to them. The president thereupon submitted the subject to the more extended powers and wide discretion of congress, adding the assurance that he would be gratified to co-operate in any legitimate plan which might be devised for a solution of the problem, consistent with American honor,

integrity and policy.
"Your reports show that on further reficction the queen gave her unqualified corrent in writing to the conditions suggested, but that the provisional govern ment refused to acquiesce in the president's decision. The matter being now in cent's decision. The matter being now in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situ-ation, and will lay before it from time to time, reports received from you, including your No. 3, heretofore withheld, and all instructions sent to you. In the mean-time, while keeping the department fully informed of the course of events, you will, informed of the course of events, you will, until further rotice, consider that your special instructions upon this subject have been fully complied with.

—"Gresham."

Willis to Gresham.

The last dispatch received from Minister Willis, enclosing President Dous's reply to his demand for the retirement of the provisional government, is as folof the provisional government, is as follows, being dated Dec. 21, midright, and numbered "16:"

"Sir: President Dole has just delivered in person at this hour the answer of the provisional government, declining for reasons therein stated, to accept the decision of the president of the Unit-ed States (a copy of which is herewith inclosed.) The revenue cutter Corwin is under sailing orders and will leave here in a few mirutes for San Francisco. The captain has been instructed to slow un, if necessary, and enter the harbor of San Francisco at night, and to duliter in person the dispatches numbered 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 to our dispatch

agent at that place. The object of this is to enable the president to receive these official communications before any inti-mation of their character can be tele-graphed. I will on Tuesday acknowledge the receipts of the answer of the provis ional government, notifying it that the president of the United States will be informed thereof, and that no further steps will be taken by me until I shall have heard from him. I shall deliver a similar communication to the queen. The very great excitement prevailing here and the peculiar conditions surhere and the peculiar conditions sur-rounding this people, prompt the above course, which I trust will meet the appro-bation of the president and of yourself. I 'think it proper to acknowledge in this public way the officient control. to the government of the United States by our consul general, Mr. Mills, since my arrival at this place.

"—Albert S. Willis."

"—Albert S. Willis."

President Dole's Reply
to the demands of the United States minister as follows:
"Honolulu, Dec. 21, 1893.—Sir: Your
excellency's communication of Dec. 19,
announcing the conclusion which the
president of the United States of Americe has finally arrived at respecting the president of the United States of America has finally arrived at respecting the application of this country for a treaty of political union with that country, and referring also to the domestic affairs of these islands, has had the consideration of the government. While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we submitted to the government of the United States, and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject that we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject that has been received through a period of over nine months. While we accept the decision of the president of the United States declining further to consider the annexation proposition as the final conclusion of the present administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American government upon this subject, for the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands, and the important, and to both countries profitable, reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to practical union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish and James G. Blaine, all former secretaries of state, and especially so by the action of your last administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation, with this government and sending it to the senate with a view of its ratification. view of its ratification.

Can't Ignore Misrepresentation.

"We shall, therefore, continue the project of political union with the United we shall, interested, contains a wife to for political union with the United States as the conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sconer or later it will be crowned with success, to the lasting benefit of both countries. The additional portion of your communication, referring to our domestic affairs with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the president of the United States expects this government to 'promptly relinquish authority,' with the question 'Are you willing to abide by the accision of the president?' might well be dismissed in a single word but for the circumstances that your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements and erroneappears to me, misstatements and errone-ous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicial to this government that I

ous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged. Moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the questions raised by it.

"We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government. President Jackson said in his message to congress in 1836: The uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which mostly relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, in reference to the merits of the original controversy."

ing party, in reference to the merits of the original controversy.

This principle of international law has been consistently recognized during the whole past intercourse of the two coun-tries, and was recently confirmed in the thes, and was recently confirmed in the instructions given by Secretary Gresham to Commissioner Blount on March 11, 1893, and by the latter, published in the newspapers of Honolulu, in a letter of his own to the Hawaiian public. The words of these instructions which I refer to are as follows: 'The United States claim no right to interfere in the religion.' claim no right to interfere in the political or domestic affairs or in the internal con-flicts of the Hawaiian islands, other than as herein stated (referring to the protection of American citizens), or for the pur-pose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess.' The treaties

between the two countries confer

No Right of Interference. "Upon what then, Mr. Minister, does the president of the United States base his right of interference? Your communication is without information upon this point, excepting such as may be contained in the following brief and vague sentence: 'She (the ex-queen) was advised and assured by her ministers and leaders of the movement for the overthrow of her government. movement for the overthrow of her government that if she surrendered unde protest her case would afterwards be fairly considered by the president of the United States. The queen finally yielded to the armed forces of the United States, then quartered in Honolulu, relying on the good faith and honor of the president when informed of what had accounted to when informed of what had occurred to undo the action of the minister and rein-state her and the authority which she claimed as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands.' Also: 'It becomes my further duty to advise you, sir, the executive of the provisional government, and your ministers, of the president's determination of the question which your action and that of the queen devolved upon him, and you are expected devolved upon him, and you are expected to promptly relinquish to her constitu-tional authority." "Under that the first quotation is re-

ferred to in the following words of the second, 'which your action and that of the queen devolved upon him' (the presiden second, 'which your action and that of the queen devolved upon him' (the president of the United States), and that the president has arrived at his conclusions from Commissioner Blount's report. We have had as yet no opportunity of examining this document, but from extracts published in the papers, and for reasons set forth hereafter, we are not disposed to submit the fate of Hawaii to its statements and conclusions. As a matter of submit the rate of Hawan to its state-ments and conclusions. As a matter of fact, no member of the executive of the provisional government has conferred with the ex-queen, either verbally or otherwise, from the time the new govern-ment was proclaimed till now, with the exception of one or two notices which were sent to her myself in regard to her removal from the palace, and relating to the guards which the government first allowed her, and perhaps others of a like

"I infer that a conversation which Mr Damon, a member of the advisory council, is reported by Mr. Blount to have had with the ex-queen, and which has been quoted in the newspapers, is the

nature.

basis of this astounding claim of the president of the United States of his authority to adjudicate upon our right as a government to exist. Mr. Danon, on the occasion mentioned, was allowed on the occasion mentioned, was allowed to accompany the cabinet of the former government, which had been in conference with us. What Mr. Damon said to the ex-queen he said on his individual authority and did not report it to us. Mr. Blount's report of his remarks on that occasion furnishes this government its first information of the nature of those remarks. those remarks.

"Admitting for argument's sake that "Admitting for argument's sake that the government had anthorized such assurances, what was 'her case' that was afterwards to 'be fairly considered by the president of the United States." Was it the question of her right to subvert the Hawaiian constitution and to proclaim a new one herself or was to vert the Hawaiian constitution and to proclaim a new one herself, or was it her claim to be restored to the sovereignty, or was it her claim against the United States for the alleged unward rantable acts of Minister Stevens, or was it all these in the alternative? Who can say? But if it had been all these or any of them, it could not have been more clearly and finally decided by the president of the United States in favor of the provisional government than when he recognized it without qualification or received its two successively accredited received its two successively accredited envoys extraordinary and ministers pleni-potentiary to it; the ex-queen in the meantime being represented in Washing-ton by her agent, who had full access to the department of state.

"The whole business of the govern-ment with the president of the United States is set forth in the correspondence between the two governments and the acts and statements of the minister of this government at Washington and the annexation commissioners accredited to it. If we have submitted our right to exist to the United States, this act will appear in that correspondence and the acts of our ministers and commissioners. Such agreement must be shown as the founda-tion of the right of your government to interfere, for an arbitrator can be cre-ated only by the act of the two parties. The ex-queen sent her attorney to Wash-ington to plead her claim for reinstate-ment in power, or failing in that, for a money allowance or damages. This at-torney was refused passage on the gov-ernment dispatch boat which was sent agreement must be shown as the founda ernment dispatch boat which was sent to San Francisco with the annexation commissioners and their message. The departure of this vessel was less than two days after the new government was declared, and refusal was made promptly upon receiving the request therefor either on the day the government was declared or on the next day. If an intention to submit the question of the reinstatement of the ex-queen had of the reinstatement of the ex-queen had existed, why should her attorney have been refused passage on this boat? The ex-queen's letter to Mr. Harrison, dated Jan. 18, two days after the new government was proclaimed, makes no allusion to any understanding between her and to any understanding between her and the government for arbitration. (Presi-dent Dole here quotes the ex-queen's letter, which has been heretofore pub-lished).

If any understanding had existed at that time between her and the government to submit the question of her restoration to the United States, some reference to some such understanding would have existed for calling the attention of the president to the fact and would have existed for calling the attention of the president to that fact, and especially as she then knew that her attorney would be seriously delayed in reaching Washington; but there is not a word upon which such an understanding can be predicated. The government sent its commissioners to Washington for the sole purpose of securing the confirmation of the recommendation by Minister Stevens of the new government and to enter into negotiations for political union with the United States.

The protest of the ex-queen made on

The protest of the ex-queen made on Jan. 17 is equally with the letter devoid of evidence of any mutual understanding for a submission of

Her Claim to the Throne to the president of the United States. It is very evidently a protest against the alleged action of Minister Stevens as well as the new government, and con-tains a notice of her appeal to the Unit-

ed States.
The document was received exactly The document was received exactly as it would have been received if it had come through the mail. The endorsement of its receipt upon the paper was made at the request of the individual who brought it as evidence of its safe delivery. As to the ex-queen's notice of her appeal to the United States, it was a matter of indifference to us. Such an appeal could not have been prevented, the mail service was in operation as the mail service was in operation as

That such a notice and our receipt of it without comment should be nucle at foundation of a claim that we have subfoundation of a claim that we have submitted our right to exist as a government to the United States had never ocurred to us until suggested to us by your government. (The protest of the exqueen already published is here quoted.) You may not be aware, but such is the fact, that at no time until the presentation of the claim of the president of the United States of his right to interfere in the internal active of this country by you on Dec. 19 has this government been officially informed by the United States government that any such course was contemplated, and not until course was contemplated, and not until the publication of Mr. Gresham's letter to the president of the United States on

to the president of the United States of the Hawasian question had we any re-liable intimation of such policy. The adherents of the ex-queen have indeed claimed from time to time that was the case, but we have never been able to attach serious importance to rumors to that effect, feeling secure in rumors to that effect, feeling secure in our present diplomatic relations with your country and relying upon the friendship and fairness of a government whose dealings with us had ever shown full recepnition of our independence as a sovereign nower without any tendency to take advantage of the disparity of strength between the two countries. If your contention that President Cleveland believes that this government and the ex-queen have submitted their respective claims to the sovereignty of this country to the adjudication of the United States is correct, then may I ack of States is correct, then may I ack when and where has the president held this court of arbitration? This government has had no notice of the sitting of such a tribunal and no opportunity of presenting evidence of its claims. If Mr. Bloant's investigation were part of the proceedings of such a court, this government did not know it and was never informed of it. Indeed, as I have mentioned above, we never knew until the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter to President Cleveland a few weeks ago, that the American executive had ter to President Cleveland a few weeks are that the American executive had a policy of interference under contemplation. Even if we had known that Mr. Blount was authoritatively acting as a commissioner to take evidence upon the question of restoration of the ex-queen, the methods adopted by him in making his investigations were, I submit, unsuitable to such an examination or any examination upon which human interests were to be adjudicated. were to be adjudicated.

Blount's Unique Methods.

"As I am reliably informed, he selected his witnesses and examined them in secret, frequently using leading questions, giving no opportunity for a cross-examination, and often not permitting the explanations by witnesses themselves as they desired to make of evidence which he had drawn from them. It is hardle he had drawn from them. It is hardly necessary for me to suggest that under such a mode of examination some wit-nesses would be almost helpless in the hands of an astute lawyer, and might be drawn into saying things which would be only half-truths, and, standing alone,

would be misleading or even false ir.

"Is it likely that an investigation conducted in this manner could result in a fair, full and truthful statement of the case in point?

Surely the destinies of a friendly gov-

ernment, admitting by way of argument that the rights of arbitration exists, may not be disposed of upon an ex parte and secret investigation without the knowledge of such government or an oppor-tunity by it to be heard or even to know

edge of such government or an opportunity by it to be heard or even to know who the witnesses were.

Mr. Blount came here as a stranger and at once, entered upon his duties. He devoted himself to the work of collecting information both by the examination of witnesses and the collection of statistics and other documentary matter with great energy and industry, giving up substantially his whole time to its prosecution. He was here but a few months, and during that time was so occupied with this work that he had little opportunity left for receiving those impressions of state affairs which could best have come to him incidentally through a wide social intercourse with the people of the country and a personal acquaintance with its various communities and industrial enterprises. He saw the country from his cottage in the center of Honolulu mainly through the eyes of the witnesses whom he examined. Under these circumstances it is not probable that the most honest of men would be able to form a statement that could safely be relied upon as the basis of a decision upon the question of the standing form of a government. a government.

No Interference Authorized.

No Interference Authorized.

"In view, therefore, of all the facts in relation to the question of the president's authority to interfere, and concerning which the members of the executive were actors and eye witnesses, I am able to assure your excellency that by no action of this government on the 17th day of January last, or since that time, has the authority devolved upon the president of the United States to interfere in the international affairs of this country, through any conscious act or expression of this government. You state in your communication: 'After a patient examination of Mr. Blount's report the president is satisfied that the movement against the queen, if not instigated, was encouraged and supported by the representatives of this government at Honolulu: that he promised in advance to aid her enemies in an effort to overthrow the Hawaiian government and set up by force a new government in its place; that he kept his promise, causing a detachment of troops to be landed from the Boston on the 16th of January, 1893, and by recognizing the provisional government the next day, when it was too feeble to defend itself, and the constitutional government was able to successfully maintain its authority against any threatening force other than that of the United States already landed.

"Without entering into a discussion of the facts, I beg to state in reply that I am unable to judge of the correctness of Mr. Blount's report from which the president's conclusions were drawn. I had no opportunity of examining such report; but I desire to specifically and emphatically deny the correctness of each and every one of the allegations of fact contained in the above quoted statement. Yet, as the president has arrived at a positive opinion in his own mind in the matter, I will refer to it from his standpoint.

Mr. Dole's Position.

Mr. Dole's Position.

"My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the provisional government, that government is not responsible for their wrong doing. It was purely a private matter for discipline between the United States government and its officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the international affairs of this government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American government made itself responsible to the queen, which it is alleged lost her throne through such action, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case, it is a matter for the American government and her to settle between themselves. This government, a recognized soverign power equal in authority with the United States government and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, cannot be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-queen.

its obligations to the ex-queen.
"Upon these grounds, Mr. Minister, in protest against the usurpation of its authority as suggested by the language of your communication. It is difficult for a stranger like yourself, and much more for the president of the United States with his pressident of the United States with his pressing, responsibilities, crowding cares and his want of familiarity with the condition and history of this country and the inner life of its people, to obtain a clear insight into the real state of affairs and to understand the social currents, the race feelings and the custams and tradiand to understand the social currents, the race feelings and the customs and traditions which all contribute to the political outlook. We who have grown up here or who have adopted this country as our home, are conscious of the difficulty of maintaining a stable government here. A community which is made up of five races, of which the larger part but dimly appreciate the significance and value of appreciates the significance and value of representative institutions, offers political problems which may well tax the wisdom

of the most experienced stateman.

"For long years a large and influential part of this community, including many foreigners and native Hawaiians, have observed with deep regret the retrogressive tendencies of the Hawaiian monarchy, and have honorably striven against them and have sought through legislative work the povergences and by personal appropriate the povergences and by personal appropriate the povergences. of the most experienced stateman work, the newspapers and by personal appeals and individual influence to support and emphasize the representative features of the monarchy and to create the public sentiment favorable thereto, and thereby to avert the catastrophe that seemed in-evitable if such tendencies were not re-strained. Their efforts have been met by strained. Their enorts have been het by the last two sovereigns in a spirit of aggressive hostility. The struggle became at length a well defined issue between royal prerogative and the right of representative government, and most bitterly and unscrupulously has it been carried on the interests of the former. (President in the interests of the former. (President Dole here enters upon an account of the events in Kalakaua's reign which led to the revolution and constitution of 1887, and details the actions of Liliuokalani in her attempt to override the constitution and vest herself with absolute power. These incidents are now well known to

newspaper readers.) The Real Revolutionists.

"No man can correctly say that the queen owed her downfall to the interference of American forces. The revolution was carried through by the representatives, now largely reinforced, of the same public sentiment which forced the same public sentiment which forced the monarchy to its knees in 1887, which suppressed the insurrection of 1889, and which for twenty years has been laboring for representative government in this country. If the American forces had been absent the revolution would have taken place, for the sufficient causes for thad nothing to do with their presence. I therefore, in all friendship for the government of the United States, which you represent, and desiring to cherish the good will of the great American people, submit the answer of my government to your proposition, and ask that you will transmit the same to the president of the transmit the same to the president of the United States for his consideration. "Though the provisional government is

far from being a great power and could not long resist the forces of the United States in a hostile attack, we deem our position to be impregnable under legal precedents, under the principles of diplo-

matic intercourse, and in the form of conscience. We have done your government no wrong. No charge of discourtesy is, or can be, brought against us. Our only issue with your people has been that, because we revered its institutions of civil liberty, we have desired to have them extend to our own distracted country, and because we heave its flag and try, and because we honor its flag and, deeming that its beneficent and authori-tative presence would be for the best interests of all our people, we have stood tative presence would be for the best interests of all our people, we have stood ready to add to your country a new star to its glory and to consummate a union which we believed would be as much for the benefit of your country as ours. If this is an offense, we plead guilty to it.

"I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands respectfully and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States that it should surrender its authority to the ex-queen. This answer is made, not only upon the grounds heretofore set forth, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commissions we hold, who have faithfully stood by us in the hour of trial, and whose will is the only authority we recognize. We cannot betray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which is the cause of Christian civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands.

"With assurances of the highest consideration, I have, etc., etc.

"Sanford B. Dole.

"Minister of Foreign Affairs."

WILLIS AND LIL. The Minister's Private Conference With the Depesed Queen.

The dispatch from Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham of Nov. 16, with ald by the president from enclosure with his message of Dec. 18, and included with this, is as follows:
"In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th

"In the forenoon of Monday, the 13th inst., by prearrangement, the queen, accompanied by the royal chamberlain, Mr. Rotertson, called at the legation. No one was present at the half-hour interview which followed, her chamberlain having been taken to another room and Gen. Mills, who had invited her to come, remaining in the front of the house to prevent interruption. After a formal greeting the queen was informed that the president of the United States had important communications to make to her, and she was asked whether she was willand she was asked whether she was willing to receive them alone and in confidence, assuring her that this was for fidence, assuring her that this was for her own interest and safety. She answered in the affirmative. I then made known to her the president's sincere regret that through the unauthorized intervention of the United States she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that with her consent and co-operation, the wrong done to her and her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgments. I then said to her: "The president expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity, that you will wish to be the queen of all the people, both native and foreign born, that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty to establish peace, friendlove and loyalty to establish peace, friend-ship and good government.'
"To this she made no reply. After waiting a moment I continued: 'The president not only tenders you his sym-

pathy but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes I desire to know whether you are willfully making known to you his purposes I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask? She answered: 'I am willing.' I then asked her: 'Should you be restored to the throne would you grant full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been or who are now in the provisional government or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your government?' She hesitated a moment and then slowly and calmly answered: 'There are certain laws of my government by which I shall abide. My decisions would be as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded and their property confiscated to the government.'

"I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: 'It is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?' She replied: 'It is.' I then said to her: 'Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you and of every word which you have said to me, and if so, do you still have the same opinion?' Her reply was: 'I have understood and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my ministers.' To this I replied: 'Suppose it was necessary to make a decision before you appointed any ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?' She an-

ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it? She answered: 'I have no legal right to do that and I would not do it. These people were the cause of the revolution and constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country or punished and their property confiscated.' I then said: 'I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my government, which will probably be in three or four weeks.'

weeks."
"Nothing was said for several minutes, when I asked her whether she was willing to give me the names of four of her most trusted friends, as I might, within day or two, consider it my duty to hold a consultation with them in her presence. a consultation with them in her presence.
She assented, and gave these names:
J. O. Carter, John Richardson, Joseph
Nawaihai and E. C. MacFarlan. I then
inquired whether she had any fears of
her safety at her present residence,
Washington square. She replied that she
did have some fears; that while she had
tructs friends that graveded her house trusty friends that guarded her house trusty friends that guarded her house every night, they were armed only with clubs, and that men shabbily dressed had been often seen prowling about the adjoining premises, a school house with a large yard. I informed her that I was authorized by the president to offer her protection, either on one of our war ships or at the legation, and desired her to accept the offer at once. She declined, saying she believed it was best for her, at present, to remain at her own resiat present, to remain at her own residence. I then said to her that at any moment, night or day, this offer of our moment, night or day, this offer of our government was open to her acceptance. The interview thereupon, after some personal remarks, was brought to a close. "Upon reflection, I concluded not to hold any consultation at present with the queen's friends, as they have no official position, and furthermore because I feared, if known to so many, her declarations, wight become applied to her greaters.

position, and furthermore because I feared, if known to so many, her declarations might become public, to her great detriment if not danger, and to the interruption of the plans of our government. J. O. Carter is a brother of H. A. P. Carter, the former Hawaiian minister to the United States, and is conceded to be a man of high character, integrity and intelligence. He is about fifty-five years old. He has had no public experience. Mr. Macfarlan, like Mr. Carter, is of white parentage, is an unmarried man about forty-two years old and is engaged in the commission business. John Richardson is a young man of about thirty-five years of age. He is a cousin of Samuel Parker, the half-caste who was a member of the queen's cabinet at the time of the last revolution. He is a resident of Maui, being designated in the directory of 1889 as 'attorney-at-law, stock raiser and proprietor Bismarck livery stable.' Richardson is 'half-caste.' Joseph Nawaihi is a full-blooded native practices law, as he told me, in the native courts and has a moderate English education. He has served twenty years in the legislature, but displays very little cation. He has served twenty years in the legislature, but displays very little knowledge of the structure and philoso-phy of the government which he so long

the most prominent native leaders, he gave the names of John E. Rush, R. W. Wilcox, and modestly added, '1 am a leader.' John E. Bush is a man of considerable ability, but his reputation is very bad. R. W. Wilcox is the notorious half-breed who engineered the revolution of 1889. Of all these men, Carter and MacFarlan are the only two to whom the ministerial bureaus could be safely entrusted. In a conversation with Sam

Macrarian are the only two to whom the ministerial bureaus could be safely entrusted. In a conversation with Sam Parker and also with Joseph Nawaihi, it was plainly evident that the queen's implied condemnation of the constitution of 1887 was fully endorsed by them.

"From these and other facts which have been developed I am satisfied that there will be a concerted movement in the event of restoration for the overthrow of that constitution, which would mean the overthrow of constitutional and limited government and the absolute dominion of the queen. The law referred to by the queen is chapter 6, section 9, of the penal code, as follows: 'Whoever shall commit the crime of treason shall suffer the punishment of death, and all his property shall be confiscated to the governthe punishment of death, and all his property shall be confiscated to the government.' There are, under this law, no degrees of treason. Plotting alone carries with it the death sentence. I need hardly add in conclusion that the tension of feeling is so great that the promptest action is necessary to prevent disastrons consequences. I send a cipher telegram asking that Mr. Blount's report be withheld for the present, and I send with it a telegram not in cipher, as follows: 'Views of first party are so extreme as to require further instuctions.'

"I am, etc., —-Albert S. Willis."

Equipped With Bangerous Playthings.

things.

The other correspondence sent to congress consists of dispatches from Minister Willis which for the most part are reports of events in Honolulu of which in the constant of th ister Willis which for the most part are reports of events in Honolulu of which the public has already been fully informed by the Associated Press dispatches. Under date of Dec. 5, he says: "Guns and pistols have been placed in the hands of all who are willing to take them, whether Americans, foreigners or natives, and herein lies one of the greatest dangers. Many of those who have received these weapons, like children with a new toy, are eager to use them. Lacking in intelligence and self-restraint and having no property interests at stake, they are liable at any moment to break into mob violence. The Portuguese general, a most intelligent and capable man, called here last night to express his great fears that these people would become involved in trouble and disaster, as they had been supplied with arms and against his protest mustered into the volunteer service. The nationality, however, which in my judgment is destined to give most anxiety here, is the Japanese, because of their aspiration for suffrage."

Under date of Dec. 9 Minister Willis reports a call he received from ex-Marshal C. B. Wilson, who said he was awaiting the restoration of the queen before deciding what to do. He left a decument with the minister. The dispatch continues:

"Upon examining the paper I found

patch continues:
"Upon examining the paper I found that it was a detailed method of procedure for the restoration of the queen, a copy of which I enclose. I endeavored to have him sell on the second for the page of the pag a copy of which I enclose. I endeavored to have him call on the same afternoon, but he could not be found. On the following morning Mr. Mills, whom I asked to find him, saw him at about 10 o'clock, and he said that he would come immediately to see me, and started toward the legation. He did not reach here for half an hour. My opinion is that he consulted several parties before coming here. Upon reaching the legation an interview followed, a copy of which I enclose. It will be seen that although claiming to be the author of the document, a claim which is doubtful, he finally admitted that it had been submitted to another, approved by the queen, by her attorney and by all the members of her former ministry, all of whom had received copies. An analysis of the list of special advisors, whether native or foreign, is not encouraging to the friends of good grownward. whether native or foreign, is not encou-aging to the friends of good government or of all American interests. The Amerior of an American interests. The Americans, who for over half a century held a commanding place in the councils of state, are ignored, and other nationalities, English especially, are placed in charge. This is true both of the special list of adthese lists had been selected by Wilson, himself, no special importance would attach to them, but it would seem from the facts that it is a list which has been approved after consultation with leading royalists, and most probably with the approval of the queen."

The "Plan of Precedure"

approved by the ex-queen and referred to by Minister Willis contains the following: "In the event of such restoration taking place, in order that the details may be properly attended to and that an assurance may be given that law and order will be maintained and that the constitutional government of her majesty, Queen Liliuokalani, be once more established on an assured basis the following approved by the ex-queen and referred lished on an assured basis, the following important details must be carried out important details must be carried out while at the same time having due regard to all recommendations of leniency made by the United States government. If it does not conflict with their instructions from the home government, the United States commander-in-chief should be requested by her majesty's government to bring and keep his forces on shore in quarters to be provided for them until her majesty's government has been fully reorganized and full itself in a grant of the state of th reorganized and felt itself in a proper condition to maintain law and order; and also if not in conflict with his instructions from here, that he be asked by her majesty's government to direct that he place an hour of surrender by the provisional government and its forces to him and his forces, to be at 10 o'clock a. m. on —, the —— day of 1893, at Palace square, where they will deliver up to him the possession of the government and its buildings and archives and hand over to him all the arms and archives are him all the arms and arms witten. over to him all the arms and amuunition over to him all the arms and ammunition of war delivered up to them on the 17th day of January, 1893, by her majesty's government, and all other since obtained by them, or which have been in their possession since, and surrender all their officers and men to him as prisoners, to be subsequently turned over to her majesty's government, to be dealt with by a court specially appointed for that by a court specially appointed for that purpose; also the turning over of govern-ment arms and munitions of war, prisoners, etc., by the United States govern-

oners, etc., by the United States government to her majesty's government."

The minister next details a conversation he had with Wilson as to the plan of procedure, "and the list of names of those he propose I to have in the restored government." Mr. Willis cross-questioned him sharply as to whether he was the author of the paper and as to who told him the queen was to be restored. Finally Mr. Willis said: "I do not intend that you should draw any inference whatever from my having taken this paper. My idea was that you had been in consultation with others. It seems paper. My idea was that you had been in consultation with others. It seems strange that you should have written this without any knowledge of what the United States meant to do. That you may not misunderstand me, I new return the paper. I sid not know at the time what its confints were. I wished to inquire from you in regard to the authorship, etc. I would not have taken it had I known its contents."

Under date of Dec. 18 and 19 Minister.

I known its contents."

Under date of Dec. 18 and 19 Minister Willis acknowledges the receipt of instructions sent by the Corwin and sends stenographic reports of the two interviews held by him with the ex-queen at her residence, J. O. Carter being present. In reply to queries the ex-queen said that the views she had expressed in a former interview, refusing to grant amnesty to phy of the government which he so long represented. He is fifty-one years old and is president of the native Hawaiian political club.

"Upon being asked to name three of "undersone the provisional government had not changed. She insisted that they should leave the country and their property be confiscated, but said she was

willing to rescind the opinion that they should suffer the death penalty. In the second interview J. O. Carter stated that he had urged the ex-queen to accept the conditions imposed by President Cleveland. He had pointed out that the president of the United States was powerless to act without her co-operation. Mr. Carter continued:

"Then I went on to remark that she feels unsettled and unsafe with these people in the country. I am bound to repeat what her majesty said to me, although it may not be in accord with my own views—that she feels that these people should

It may not be in accord with my own views—that she feels that these people should leave the country or peace and good government cannot prevail. She thinks any third attempt at revolution on the part of these people would be very destructive to life and property; that her people have stood about all they can stand of this interference with what they consider her rights. I have gone into the matter of the constitution with her, because I know our views are not as fully in accord as I wish they were. I have said to her majesty that I think that she can safely put her cause into the hands of the president of the United States and say to him unreservedly 'you dictate my policy and I will follow it.'"

Then turning to the ex-queen Mr. Car-

I will follow it."

Then turning to the ex-queen Mr. Carter asked: "Is your majesty satisfied with this statement I have made? Is it correct?" She replied: "Yes." Of the revolutionists she added: "Their property should be confiscated to the government and they should not be permitted to remain in the kingdom." Minister Willis then informed her of the president's instructions that he should cease all interference in her behalf if she refused assent to the condition of absolute amnesty. He stated that he understood "that you are of the opinion that under the state of things which existed at the time of the revolution and also in 1887 there could be no permanent peace in the islands."

there could be no permanent peace in the islands."

On the same day that the above interview was held Minister Willis received the following letter, in which was enclosed Liliuokalani's pledge to grant amnesty which has been already published:

"Since I had the interview with you this morning I have been in most careful and conscientious thought as to my duty, and I now, of my own free will, give my conclusions. I must not feel vengeful to any of my people. If I am restored by the United States I must forget myself and remember only my dear people and my country. I must forgive and forget the past, permitting no punishment of any one but trusting that all will hereafter work in peace and friendship for the good and glory of our beautiful and once happy land. Asking you to bear to the president and to the government he represents a message of gratitude from me and from my people and promising with God's grace to prove worthy of the confidence and friendship of your people, I am, etc., —Liliuokalani."

In his dispatch dated Dec. 20 Minister Willis reports his announcement to the provisional government of the decision by President Cleveland against their right to exist. His speech on that occasion was published by the Associated Press upon the arrival of the Warrimoo at Vancouver early in the week.

His Last Night a Merry One. St. Louis, Jan. 13.—Sam Welsor, the murderer of Clementine Manning, spent hast night in eating oysters, drinking beer and talking with the two deputy sheriffs who formed the death watch He was escorted to the scaffold, and when asked if he had anything to say, he simply replied, without a tremor: "Go ahead." The drop fell and his neck was broken. In twelve minutes the body was cut down and prepared for burial. After the execution of Welsor his body was taken to the morgue, where an au-topsy was performed, five surgeons being present. The condition of the brain was found to be such as to lead two of the surgeons to believe and state positively that the man must have been insane. The others took neutral ground.

Hogs, Cattle and Corn. Chicago, Jan. 13.—Mallory, Son & Zimmerman company have issued their Janusry crop report on hogs, cattle and corn. The summary of the states of Illinois, Iewa, Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio indicates 10 per cent less old hogs to be marketed the first quarter of 1894 compared with the last quarter of 1893. In the same states these reports show an increase of 3 per cent of pigs for spring and summer market compared with 1893, 8 per cent less cattle for the first half of 1894

and 8 per cent more corn on hand now

than at the same time last year.

Child Burned. La Grange, Ky., Jan. 13.—Ben Bryson, who lives near Westport, came here and related a horrible story to Detective Hitt. He claims that after a short absence he returned home yesterday and found his wife, who had been confined only six days ago, missing. He instituted a search and found the baby in the stove, cooked to a crisp. Bryson claims the woman eloped with James Evans, a showman, and says the last seen of them was at Twelve-mile island, making their way for

Bombardment Rio. Buenos Ayres, Jan. 13.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro state that the bombardment of that city has recommenced. There is much discontent among the inhabitants, both of the city and of the provinces against President Peixoto. This has been contributed to by the action of Peixoto in enrolling many foreigners for service under the government. A number of men from the cruiser Nictheroy have been engaged in a serious

disturbance at Pernambuco.

Mrs. Lease Wunts Her Money. Topeka, Kan., Jan. 13 .- Mrs. Mary E. Lease yesterday applied to State Auditor Prather for her voucher for last month's salary as president of the state board of charities, but Mr. Prather declined to with her request on account of the action taken by Gov. Lewelling to secure her removal. Mrs. Lease announces that she will institute mandamus proceedings in the supreme court to compel the auditor to issue the voucher.

Crushed in a Quarry. Somerset, Pa., Jan. 13.-Samuel and Wilson Walker, brothers, and Ezra Baer, brother-in-law, all well known young farmers living five miles east of here, were caught by falling slate in a limestone quarry yesterday, Wilson Walker escaped with a broken arm, but the other men were badly crushed, and they died soon after being released. All the men have families.

Hydrophobin. Pemeroy, Ohio, Jan. 13 .- Mad dogs are terrorizing the people of Cottageville, W. Va. Charles Barnett died there to-day from hydophabia, and an aged couple named Griffith has been bitten by rabid dogs and have hydrophobia. Great num-ber of cattle has died. The dogs are being slaughtered by armed officers.

A FIGHT WITH PIRATES.

January 1, 1864, is calendared in my memory as the day on which occurred the most exciting experience of my adventurous life. I was at that time mate of the Bertha May, a stanch little brig of some 160 tons, which had sailed from Boston a month before, bound for

Naples, with a general carge. Our vessel was commanded by Capt. John Perry. She carried a crew of eight, besides the cook, and there was on board also the captain's wife, a good looking lass of some 26 summers.

On December 28 we found ourselves in a perfect hurricane off the coast of Spain. When it had abated we were minus our bowsprit and foretop, besides incurring other minor damages. So the captain put into Cadiz for tem-

But that was only the beginning of our troubles. We had managed, in picking up our Boston crew, to get to-



Work."

gether the worst lot of grumblers it has ever been my lot to encounter. Nothing seemed to please them, and when five of them deserted the brig at Cadiz we were neither surprised nor

Bad as they were, however, we soon wished for them back again, for when we undertook to supply their places, we had on board such a rabble of cutthroats that for a long time the captain hesitated to select a single one of them Heavens knows the best was bad enough, but finally four Spaniards and a Portuguese were chosen, and at day-break on New Year's morning we set sail again for Naples.

At twilight of the same day we en-tered the Straits of Gibraltar, with a spanking breeze and a choppy sea running. We had by this time, short as it was, begun to discover something of the quality of our newcomers. There was a sort of insolence in their manner which looked very like the first stages of mutiny. Knowing that they numbered about half the men on board, this was far from a pleasant state of affairs for the mind to dwell upon. Moreover, it seemed they had somehow procured liquor, with which they were celebrating New Year's on their own account.

We were as yet six to five, counting the cook on our side, but one of the old orew was very unreliable. Jim Dalton was a heavy drinker, and under the in-fluence of bad whisky had done many unmanly and disreputable things. Jim had picked up a smattering of Spanish and conversed freely with the new hands. At all hazards this man must be kept sober, lest they win him over to any murderous scheme they might propose to capture the ship. He stood as the balance of power.

"Dalton?" cried the captain, sternly, 'come aft and take the wheel." Jim looked longingly at the whisky bottle, hesitated a moment, and then sulkly obeyed the captain's order. Bidding me to keep a sharp eye on him the skipper then went below.

Along about 8 o'clock in the evening we were off Tarifu, a little this side of Gibralter. The tide swirled around this cape with the velocity of a millrace. Suddenly the brig gave a lurch and instantly fell off several points from her course.

"Jim, you confounded lubber, keep her head up!" I shouted. "Can't do it, sir!"

"Why, what's the matter?" "Matter enough, sir; the rudder's jammed and won't work.

I stamped on the deck for the cap-tain and ran aft. It was indeed so. It seemed as if the lower book had snapped, allowing the rudder post to twist and catch in the case, where it held firmly.

The tremendous current around the cape now had us at its mercy, and we began to drift toward the coast of Barbory. What with the wind and tide the sea was something frightful, and to make our predicament worse, the villainous-looking fellows forward seemed to be hatching some devilish plot or other under cover of the dark-

"This is a terrible business, .Tom," said the captain.

Ay, sir! bad enough in the open sea.

where we could run before the wind, but here it is worse than bad. Before an hour we shall be on the Riffs, sir, just as sure as you're born." "I'm sfraid so, Tom, unless we are

overhauled by some steamer, which ain't very likely." "I shouldn't be surprised, Captain,"



I said, looking forward, "to find those devils by the forecastle there were in league with the murderous Hiffians. y seemed rather pleased over our misfortune than otherwise."

Although I had never been through the straits before, I had heard many a yarn of those piratic scoundrels and their blood curdling work. Living al-most under the shadow of the garrison at Gibralter, these Riffians were as yet reckless of life andas much pirates with in the limits of their means as any ro-

vers who ever put out from Salec. There were stories of yachts becalmed, and disabled ships which had escaped

these savages only by a miracle The Riffs, as this portion of the Morocco coast is called, extends from Tangier on the west to near the western frontier of Algiers, having a length

of 210 miles.
So great at one time were the injuries inflicted by the Riffians on passing merchant vessels that most of the maritime States paid an annual sum that they might go unmolested. Austria and Spain declared war against the Sultan of Morocco, and succeeded in obtaining compensation for losses

gion was not strong, however, and pl ratical depredations still continued. What a prize would be our brig, drift ing surely into their clutches and half-

The Sultan's authority in the Riff re

manned with fellows as villainous as therselves, and willing to share the For nearly an hour we had been pitching and rolling and drifting, until

now we could discern through the dark ness the breakers tossing their white foam not more than a quarter of a mile away, and besides them the threatening cliffs.

"Let go the drag!" yelled the captain, and the anchor shot over the bow, but at full cable length, and failed to

touch bottom. "By George!" he exclaimed, "I've been in tough places be-fore, but this beats them all. We're a

Nearer and nearer we drifted, with nothing but the chance of our anchor gripping between us and death. Presently the captain, pointing shortward, shouted: "Look there!"

The moon shining out for a moment between the scudding clouds, revealed the shore swarming with Riff savages, eagerly awaiting our destruction.
"Tom," said he, "run below and see

what you can raise in the way of fire-arms, and bring them on deck at once." "Little use, I'm agraid, sir, against these rocks"

"Well, there's a bare chance of our anchor biting yet, and, besides, I don't like the looks of that knot of fellows forward there. There's only one boat aboard that's good for anything in such a sea as this, and we must at all hazards prevent those scoundrels from

I went below, and rummaging around found a couple of old muskets and a fowling piece. These, with sufficient ammunition for a dozen rounds apiece, I carried on deck. I had awakened the captain's wife while below, and she fol-

lowed me up.

"Oh, John!" she cried, when she saw
the threatening rocks toward which we
were rapidly drifting, "this is terrible,

"Cheer up, lass, we must hope for the best. Here, you take this, Jennie," said the husband, offering her the fowling piece, "You have done well with It against sea birds, now try it on sea savages.' She hesitated.

"Nay, lass!" he continued, somewhat sternly, "there's no place here for womanly scruples; when the time comes you must shoot, and shoot to kill. Take t, I say!"

With an effort she controlled herself and accepted the lighter weapon, while he and I took each a musket. Of a sudden the anchor bit and held



"The Portugueze Had Crept Silently up Behind the Captain." firmly, and the brig was brought up with such a jerk that we were all thrown to the deck.

The wreckers on the shore were get-ting impatient, and a number of them had hauled a loag boat from some hid-den cave in the cliff. Another soon followed, and both were rapidly manned.

Each Riffian was armed to the teeth. and little riercy might be expected from them if we should fall into their clutches "Stand back there," yelled the cap-

tain, suddenly.

We turned to find him leveling his

musket at something to the forechains. Happening to glance forward he had discovered the Portuguese fellow endeavoring stealthily to cast off the board end of our cable, so as to send us on the rocks.

The rascal saw that he was covered by the captain's gun and sneaked scowl ingly into the forecastle. The old crew were now called aft and detailed to stand guard, two near the windlass

and two beside the long boat.

During this interval our eyes had been turned from the shore, and when we looked again the two boats were well under way. Sweeps were got out, two on each side, and manned by great, muscular barbarians.

Fortunately for us, their clumsy fire-arms and the tossing of their galley made it almost useless for them to attempt to do us injury at any distance. So we thought it wise to wait until they came well within range, when, at the skipper's command, Jennie fired.

It was a splendid shot. The foremost boat yawed visibly and skipped a wave. One of the parsmen dropped his our as though the handle of it was a live coal.

Novertheless, they quickly recovered and came on again, whereupon the cap-tain and I put the contents of our weapons at their disposal. As far as we could see, however, little damage was done by either of us, yet it sufficed to make them change their tactics. The hindmost boat now started on a detour

"This won't do, Tom," said the captain. "We've got no powder to waste; we must wait until they get closer still. Jennie you had better go below."

But the lass had tasted the intoxicating said to adverte and tasted.

ing spirit of adventure, and insisted upon remaining on deck, so we stowed ourselves behind the bulwarks and

ed our enemies approach.
"Now, captain!" I cried, and up we

rose and gave them a full volley. This time the warning they received was unmistakable. Two who hal been standing in the bows pitched head fore-most overboard and another dropped limply into the bottom of the boat

While the savages were picking up their wounded we loaded again and fired another round. That proved to be all they could stand, for they turned



With Giant Strength He Dashed Them to the Bottom of the Boat. tail and rowed hastily for the shore, eaving one of their companions still

struggling in the water.

The cheer that followed the boat's retreat was suddenly cut short by a scream from Jennie. While all eyes were bent in the direction of the oncomers, the Portuguese had crept silently up behind the captain and was about to crush his skull with a belaying pin.

The warning was just in time, and the blow descended harmlessly on the rail. The next minute, however, the scoundrel lay stunned upon the deck with a blow from the butt of my musket. He was bound securely and carried below to await further punishment, should we be fortunate enough to escape.

In the excitement of this incident we had forgotten about the second boat, and when a yell from Dalton brought us to the other side of the brig, the Riffians were almost upon us. When the cut-throat Spaniards saw this they gave a shout of encouragement. One of them, more enthusiastic than the rest, leaped upon the rail and beckoned them on excitedly, whereupon Dalton, seizing the capstan bar, gave the villain such a clip that the fellow let go and fell with a scream into the rag-

Meantime, we had loaded our muskets and blazed away. As good luck would have it, the two savages who were rowing on one side were hit, one so badly that he let his sweep go, and it was swirled away by the waves. other ceased rowing, but held his grip, while the unbalanced boat yawed dangerously into the trough of the sea. Before they had time to regain their lost ground we had loaded again. Bang! bang! bang!

All three went wide of the mark, and the pirades came speeding up to the side of our ship.

Just then there came the sweetest sound I ever heard. Borne on the gale came the "boom!" of an approaching vessel. Our volley had been seen and answered.

"Down, Jennie! Down beneath the bulwarks!" It was getting rather hot bulwarks!" It was getting rather hot for the little woman, and she quickly did as she was bid. The captain and I stood up together to draw our assailants' fire. Bang! bang! bang! bang! With no more damage, however, than a hole through the skipper's cap. It was no place for long, clumsy firearms. Dalton and our old crew were now at our side, each armed with a heavy capstan bar. The three scounderly Spaniards lurked near the forecastle, excitedly awaiting the turn of events.

Boom! The sound was nearer now. Would help be too late? The boat grappled. There was fully a dozen of the savages, and their murderous dirks gleamed in the flickering moonlight most awfully. They, too, had er number of most distinguished paint-heard the approaching resoue, and were growing desperate.

Up the side they swarmed like wildcats. A blow from Dalton gave a final settler to one of tliem, while the rest of us succeeded in beating them back into their galley. The second at-tempt the pirates were rather more successful. Two of them leaped over the rail, and before we knew it one of our sturdy fellows lay prone upon the deck, stabbed to the heart.

We could ill spare him, particularly as we had to divide our attention. But there was help at hand that we had not expected. The sturdy-hearted little woman, though cowering beneath the rail, had not been idle all this time. and the discharge from her reloaded weapon was so well directed that there was no longer anything to fear from

the two who had got on board.

And Dalton with his giant strength seized the wounded ruffians one after another and hurled them down upon their climbing companions, dashing all in confusion to the bottom of the boat. Boom! once more, and so near this time that it put fresh courage into us and fresh desperation into our piratic assailants. To get on board and drop our cable was now their thought. This done, three minutes more would have seen us smashed upon the rocks and theirs as much booty as they might save.

Up they swarm once more, against five, using all the strategy their experience had taught them. Two of them cling low down to the channel irons, while the rest draw their boat further along the side to the davits, by which they try to clamber up. In this way they divide our efforts and stand a better chance by reason of their numbers. There is a long and bitter struggle; Dalton's right arm is pierced by a dirk and rendered useless, the captain and I are both wounded severely in the hands—heaven help us! Sud-denly there is a rush of unreeving tackle, followed by a crash; the stern of the long boat has dropped from the davits plump into the galley of our assailant, crushing one of them into insensibility and so disconcerting the others that they lose their hold of the brig's side and in half a minute are floundering far astern. Jennie had played another trump card, God bless

"Hurrah, lads!" yelled the captain, grabbing his brave little wife in his

arms and kissing her.

"Three cheers for Admiral Jennie!"

orled Dalton, though, poor devil, he
was pale as a ghost from loss of blood.

"Load, Tom—quick, now! We must
give these fiends a parting shot, and

Peering through a rope hole I watch, at the same time let the approaching

vessel know our whereabouts."

The words had scarcely passed his ips when there was a sharp crack of fifty rifles, a scream of pain, and the pirates' galley drifted helplessly from our sight into the darkness. Our rescue was nearer than we had supposed. She proved to be the Alert, a British cruiser of ten good guns and some half a hundred sharpshooters.

She had somehow got word of our disaster, and, allowing for wind and tide, had come fairly close to us, when the flash of our first volley showed her where we were.

But she wasn't a bit too soon, for even if the pirates had not returned to the attack with increased numbers, our cable was well-nigh chafed through, and another fifteen minutes would have

seen our complete destruction.

The brave little woman whose pluck and presence of mind had saved us now put on her femininity once more and promptly fainted. On our zzival at Gibraltar, whither the cruiser towed us, she was taken down with nervous prostration, and it was not until she set foot on her native shore again that she fully recovered from the shock of her terrible experience.

That was the way in which I passed

the New Year of 1864.

SPEAKER CRISP'S BEST BOWER

His Boyish-Looking Son an Immen Help to the Presiding Officer. When Speaker Crisp occupies the

chair in the house of representatives his son Charles stands always at his right hand. The young man's official title is "speaker's clerk," and the duties of his position are of a peculiar nature. Any one who has occasion to deal with the father soon finds out how much dependence he places on his son. It is also easy to see that the speaker is devoted to the slim, boyish clerk who is his memory, his prompter, his congressional directory and his daily programme rolled into one. There is no young man in this country to-day who holds a more important and arduous position than young Charles Crisp. He looks like a school boy, so young and fresh is his face. I don't know when or for what reason this office was created, says a writer in Kate Field's Washington, but in the way young Crisp fills it it has come to be an important one, not only to the speaker himself, but to the whole house. When the house is called to order he

appears at his father's right hand. The speaker doesn't need a lot of memoranda; his son takes their place. business for the day has been laid out by the committee on rules and the speaker. Charlie Crisp has seen the chairman of the committee or his clerk and has the programme in his memory. He knows just what business has been arranged for the daily session and in just what order all bills are to be taken up. He also knows which members are to be recognized to introduce bills, and every man who is to speak on every measure to be discussed. He knows in what order it has been arranged to recognize them and he keeps his father apprised of the order. Young Mr. Crisp is the one person in the house who knows the name of every member. When the new ones come in he studies them up till he has them all in his head. He knows what committees they are assigned to and frequently the subcommittees as well. It is one of his duties to be ready to prompt the speaker with names of members, for in the rush of business confusion reigns around the speaker's chair very frequently, but the speaker's clerk always preserves his sereuity.

Some Noted Bachelor Artists.

It is a remarkable fact that the greater number of most distinguished paintthralldom of Hymen. Take, for example, the presidents of the Royal Academy. Sir Joshua Reynolds was a bachelor; Benjamin West, his successor, was a bachelor; so was Sir Thomas Lawrence; so too, Sir Edward Landseer, for he, be it remembered, was elected president, and his refusal did not take effect until thirteen days afterward; so, also, Sir Francis Grant, and, as everybody knows, Sir Frederick Leighton. Maclise, too, who was offered the presidency and a knighthood and refused both, and no more amenable to the idea of marriage. Then Turner, Etty, Sir David Wilkie, Sir William Boxall, Sir W. Gordon and Sir W. C. Ross, all of them regarded matrimony with the same aversion as Reynolds, who, when he heard of Flaxman's engagement, exclaimed: "Then he's ruined for an artist." The celibacy of Raed for an artist." The cellbacy of Raphael and Michael Angelo was to him a sacred example, as sacred as it is to the priesthood.—Westminister Gazette

Transient Islands of the Pacific The western Pacific is a great place for islands that emerge from waves unexpectedly and as suddenly disappear. Sometimes they come up an stay, but more often they have an existence merely temperary. The wondering skipper misses a familiar landmark, by which he has been accustomed to get his bearings, and perhaps the next day he runs his vessel's nose upon a brand new piece of territory that has sprung up out of the water since he last came that way. The region south of Japan is so given to this sort of eccentricity that ships avoid it. Volcanic action is responsible for such phenomena. Reports of them will be noted on the pilet chart in every case, though they are not always reliable, because backs of sleeping whales and schools of fishes running along the surface are frequently mistaken for islands and shoals.-San Francisco Examiner.

What we are Coming to. Ruyter-I tell you Staynour, I am working this new style of magazine article for all it is worth.

Staynour—How is that? Ruyter—Didn't you see my article on "How I Wrote My First Novel?" Staynour—Yes.
Ruyter—Well, the editor has just accepted one on "How I Wrote 'How I Wrote My First Novel.' "—Puck.

FOUND AN EASY ONE.

he Bunco Man saw That He Had too Many Names to Tackle. "Isn't this my old friend, Gabriel

Comstock, of Franklin Furnace?" said the smiling young man approaching the stranger and extending his hand.
"No sir," replied the stranger.

My name is Thomas Easley, and I'm from Wheelersburg."
"I beg your pardon," rejoined the other politely, "but the resemblance

is so extraordinary, that I thought I could not be mistaken." "That's all right. There's no harm done," said the stranger, pass-

A few minutes later he was ac costed by another smiling young man who met him at a street corner and stopped in great apparent astonish-

"Why, how are you Tom? Bless me who would have thought of seeing you here?"

"Guess you're mistaken, young fellow."

"Mistaken? Not much! I'd know ou a mile off. You're Thomas Easley of Wheelersburg. Used to call you Tom when we were boys togeth--"

"No you don't. My name isn't Easley and I don't know where Wheelersburg is."

"You're not Tom Easley?" "No, sir. I never heard of Tom Easley. My name is Absalom Reinhart, and I live in Greenup.

The smiling young man withdrew in evident perplexity.

"Must have got switched off on some other fellow," he muttered, as he turned another corner. "But it's all right. Mr. Reinhart will do just as well."

Meantime the stranger pursued his way leisurely down the street, and five minutes later he was confronted by a third young man with an engaging smile.

"Hello! Why, this is my old friend, Absalom Reinhart. How are you Ab? How are things in Greenup?"

"I don't know you, sir. My name is not Absalom Reinhart, and I don't know anything about Greenup. Never heard of it in my life." "Say, who are you, anyhow?"

The stranger handed him his card It bore the following inscription. REV. BEN THAYER, EVANGELIST,

REFORMED CONFIDENCE MAN.

Another Kind of Medusa. Most people have heard of the Gorgon Medusa, a sight of whose face and snaky locks turned men to stone, but comparatively few inlanders know anything of a fish of the same name which is often seen along the sea coast. It is shaped like a mushroom, except the stem is divided into a number of snaky tentacles, covered by thousands of suckers. The body of the medusa is somtimes quite small, and sometimes a yard in diameter. Sometimes it is clear as crystal, and sometimes beautifully colored, but so fragile that when washed ashore it melts in the sun almost like a soap bubble. During their life these creatures swim along the surface of the sea in vast numbers, but when anything touches them they fold themselves like um-brellas and sink out of sight. The tentacles are so poisonous that the strongest men become paralyzed when touched by them, and it is believed that many so called drowning accidents are due to their attacks.

A New Grain in Thibet. A traveler in the Himalayan mouncain region has discovered that the natives of that country cultivate a grain hitherto unknown in civilized agricultural operations, which has something the look of wheat but has very much longer ears, and which has a peculiar inward curve. The shiny, brown grain, unlike wheat, is, on the other hand, much smaller than wheat grains should be for so large an ear. But the interest is that a cereal of this character should yield such heavy crops in so high an altitude, where the seasons are necessarily short and the temperature low. The natives call the grain kownee.

Artillery During the Crusades.

One of my ancesters won a battle during the crusades by his skill in handling his artillery," said the baron. "But my dear baron," said his friend, "at the time of the crusades gunpowder had not yet been discovered." "I know that as well as you do, and so did my ancestor." ·How did he win the battle then?" "He brought his artillery to bear on the Saracens, and the stupid foots, seeing the guns. supposed that powder had been discovered and fled in dismay."-Texas Siftings.

India's Population.

The census of India just published, gives the population as 287,000,000, about one-fifth of the entire population of the earth. Nearly threefourths of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture. The birth rate is higher than that of any European country, except Russia, reaching forty-eight in a thousand, and the death rate forty-one per thousand. About twenty-six per cent of the children born die during their first year.

The Ringing of a Bell. There is a mill in Lawrence, Mass.,

where the bell rings at 9 p. m., which is the signal for the girls employed at the mill to retire. Any of them seen in the street after 9 o'clock are liable to discharge.

The Largest Magnet.

The largest magnet in the world is at Willet's Point, L. I. It is made of condemned Dahlgren guns, each 15-inch caliber, wound with eight miles of heavy cable and charged with electricity.